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# tory of It.

The insignificant debate this season over the dividing line of time between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries shows how universal is the view that the new century will begin with Jan, 1, 1901. This question was exhaustively explored by THE SUN a year ago, and settled, so far as anything can be settled which affords a color of argument in opposition.

Suffice it to say that the enumeration of the year of the Christian era is founded on the principle that enumerates the year of American independence. For example, our present date would be written " December 20, Anno Independentics Americana 125." Here the 125 signifies that we are in the year so enumerated, not past it. Similarly 1900 tells that we are in the last year of the nineteenth century, not past it. This is the view of the Roman Catholic Church and of all Christian nations, barring possibly Germany, a nation whose Emperor is touched with peculiarity in

respect of independence. THE SUN has arranged for a noble celebration of the century now closing by the publication of a series of articles upon its highest achievements by writers of supreme authority. There will be a dozen articles in all, to be published on successive

The first will appear on next Sunday, Dec. 23. It will discuss Evolution, and the progress of knowledge relating thereto. The author of it will be a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society, ALFRED RUS-BELL WALLACE.

### The Veterinarians.

Although no formal announcement of their determination has appeared, the members of the Corporation of Harvard University are said to have resolved, on account of a lack of sufficient endowment, to abandon the School of Veterinary Medicine established in 1882. Harvard was the first university in the country to recognize the great parties. In 1896 BRYAN came in veterinary medicine. By the Federal cen- and by strategy which cannot be called less sus of 1870 there were 1,166 veterinary sur- than masterly in its complete change of geons in the United States. By the Federal | face in the presence of the enemy he won census of 1880 there were 2,130, and by the Federal census of 1890 there were 3,055, a steadily increasing number.

There are now seven veterinary colleges in the United States, three in Chicago, two Kansas City, in addition to veterinarian de- in 1892. partments in at least five American colleges, the best known of these being at Harvard and at Cornell. The vocation is likewise represented officially by men connected They will say that in order to get back with the State administrations or Boards of Health in the following twenty-seven States: cratic enthusiasm they had to get rid of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, It is always wisdom to look at the argu-Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mis- ment of the other side. Moreover, it must souri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, be remembered that actually the Demo-Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, cratic party had demonstrated itself to be South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, a free silver party in the course of its Repre-

Wyoming. Demand for the services of veterinarians has, in one important particular, fallen off lican votes, and that the Democratic Condomestic animal, requires and requites the care of a capable veterinary surgeon. In its assembling. If ever a party's position 1880, when electricity as a means of motive on a great question, so far as concerned power was little used, there were 11,000,000 its greatly preponderating majority, was horses, and the number increased pretty steadily until 1890, when it reached 16,000,-000. Since then the number of horses in the country is supposed to have decreased.

Perhaps in consequence of these conditions there is less demand for the service of the veterinarians than was the case some years ago. Does this circumstance explain the fact that despate the Governmental aid given to the development of veterinary science-the Cornell annex has received \$175,000 in endowments, and has \$25,000 a year from the State- veterinary schools are not prosperous, and that the most useful of all such schools, that at Harvard, is to be

Recently there has been a large demand for veterinary surgeons in India, a demand not to be suprelled locally, and not to be supplied from England, on account of the requirements of military service in South Africa. In the consideration of the Supply bill for war purposes by the English House of Commons recently, it appeared that the total number of horses and mules sent to South Africa was 182,000, an enormous number when it is considered that the whole number of horses in the English army on a peace footing is only 29,000.

## Mr. Griggs Before the Court.

As an intellectual effort, both in the way of close reasoning and of high oratory. Attorney-General Griggs's argument in the Goetze and Pepke cases was worthy of the bar of our Supreme Court at any time in its history.

There has been no clearer demonstration of the ordinary and inherent power of this nation, like all nations, to acquire additional territory without necessarily investing it at once with the full status of an integral part of the Union.

Nothing," said the Attorney-General, " in the Federal Constitution or in the fundamental principles that underlie our republic denies to the nation a right to the full exercise of this usual and common sov-

ereign right." To this the only answer of those who deny to this nation this usual and common sovereign right is that while the Constitution may not withhold it in express terms. the spirit of the Declaration of Independence does.

Not so, even if the Declaration of Independence were, what it is not, the fundamental and organic law of the land,

And one of these things which an in- | road lay that way, and men in his company dependent state may of right do is to exer- i felt the inspiration of it. As Captain of

for full incorporation in the Constitutional system.

"True Democracy."

Mr. CLEVELAND returns to the subject of the revival of "true Demogracy," in an article in the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, but he merely repeats the DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year .................................. 8 00 | very general views lately expressed by him in an interview in an Atlanta paper, to which aiready we have referred. " A return from our wanderings is absolutely essential;" " the only forces that can win success are atherence to recognized Democratic principles;" "there is not one who would not hall the proclamation of the old faith;" if "our fighting forces hear the rallying call of true Democracy they The Century and "The Sun's" His- will gather for battle with ofd-time Democratic enthusiasm and courage." These sentences sum up about all there is in the

article. It will be seen that they do not undertake to define what "true Democracy" is. though that is the very question at issue between the Bryan school of Democrats lines and lead, and the former to capture and the Gleveland school. BRYAN contends that it is he who brought back the party from our wanderings" and that those wanderings " were under the leadership of Mr. CLEVELAND; but Mr. CLEVELAND retorts by declaring that it was under BRYAN's leadership that the " wandering " took place.

In fairness the Democratic situation at the beginning of 1896 must be recalled. Mr. CLEVELAND had been elected in 1892 by a large popular and Electoral majority; but his second Administration had been coincident with great business and financial distress and stagnation. His platform had "wandered" from past Democratic doctrine by declaring it "to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has not Constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." When the party acquired at the election full control of the Government it proceeded, however, to enact a tariff distinctively and avowedly protective, and radically Populistic in the income tax that was added to it at Mr. CLEVELAND'S own instigation. In other respects the Democracy had lost public respect and confidence, so that as the time for the cominating conventions of 1896 approached ts defeat at the election was looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

In 1892 the election of Mr. CLEVELAND was assisted by the withdrawal from the Republican party of a great body of voters, in the West more particularly, to Populism, the Populist candidate receiving more than a million votes and the outside political movement demonstrating a tendency to at the last election. The Republicans of the growth which seriously menaced both of over to the Democracy the whole of those Populist votes and turned a campaign which seemed to promise a walk-over for the Republicans into a flercely disputed contest in which he received about a million in New York, one in Washington and one in | more votes than had elected Mr. CLEVELAND

> At least, that is the answer BRYAN and his school of Democrats will make to Mr. CLEVELAND'S talk about "wandering." to " true Democracy " and to arouse Demothe responsibility of his Administration. sentatives in Congress during the Cleveland Administration. The repeal of the Sherman act had just been made possible by Repubvention at Chicago in 1896 would be for free silver was made manifest long before truly and accurately declared in its platform it was in the Democratic silver policy

> of 1896. BRYAN was beaten, but only after he had received about a million more votes than Mr. CLEVELAND obtained four years before. Again he was beaten in 1900, yet his poll again exceeded Mr. CLEVELAND'S by a number nearly as great. Moreover, the Democratic party had done a good deal of "wandering" before, in the period from 1864 to 1892, and according to the Bryan notion the worst wandering had been under Mr. CLEVELAND.

It is profitless, therefore, to bandy words about that matter, or to talk about " true Democracy," as if it was a body of political doctrine accepted as a common creed by Democrats universally. "True Democracy," of course, is the Democracy authoritatively formulated and proclaimed by a National Democratic Convention and there is no other. Denunciation of protection was "true Democracy" in 1892, and 16 to 1 was," true Democracy" in 1896 and 1900. What will be " true Democracy " in 1904? That will be determined by the National Democratic Convention then to be held and what it is to be will be determined by ssues which may not have shaped themselves before four years have passed. As the opposition party Democracy will negative affirmative policies and principles put forward by the Republicans at a convention which, according to precedent, will be held antecedently. Meantime the whole political situation may change and financial, business and industrial conditions may be totally different from those existing now. Whether BRYAN or a Democrat of the opposing school will then represent Democratic sentiment cannot now be foreseen. The South, in 1900 the sole remaining stronghold of Democracy, is passing through a complete transformaion and becoming one of the most enterprising and richest parts of the Union. What will the Southern Democracy demand in 1904? It may be taken for granted that they will not again be content to continue in servile subjection, but will insist upon the leadership in the shaping of Democratic policies, in the definition then made of "true Democracy," to which they are

# The Late Admiral Philip.

The very last declaration in the Decla- Pailly, Capt. Philip of the Texas, amounts ration of Independence asserted the right to \$17,000. We hope that at the next of the United Colonies, as free and in- announcement of its sum it will be \$50,000 dependent States, to "full power to levy | and that before it closes it will be \$100,000. war, conclude peace, contract alliances. John W. Phillip was an inspiration to establish commerce and to do all other acta the naval service. A quiet, unaggressive and things which independent States may man, with a friendly twinkle in his eye, he

when newly acquired territory is ready and sailor at Santiago, but for reasons well known the honors which should have

been his at the hands of his country were kept from him, and he died without them. Some compensation for this can be made to his wife and children by a generous public; and the fund being raised in his name can be all the more freely subscribed for the reason that after Mrs. PHILIP'S death it will go permanently to the use of the naval branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, in promoting which Admiral PHILLE, when ashere, found his greatest delight. The firm of MORGAN them money can be sent.

Save the Defender! Yachtsmen and sportsmen generally must have been shocked on reading the ugly rumors in regard to the old Defender. It was said that she was to be broken up for junk, but that story seems really too bad to be true. Now it is reported that LAWSON and HERRESHOFF are bidding for her, the latter to save the secrets of her them. Evidently that is mere nonsense. HERRESHOPP has unlimited resources in the matter of limes, and as to lead, he need not care a fig about the weighing of it by anybody. Crowninshield has ideas of his own and he does not want to be towed by any line that HERRESHOPP might give him.

If Mr. Lawson wishes to buy the boat, the probability is that he wants her simply for a trial horse, and nothing more, and as Herreshorr will have the Columbia to test his new production, he will have no

use for the Defender. But if that wonderful craft should be broken up for junk, it would be a sad setback for both Cup hunters and Cup defenders. It would prove that they are costly monstrosities, good for a few races only. Let us hope that the time may soon come when giant racing sloops may also be serviceable, seaworthy and comfortable cruisers that will remain sound and stanch for many years.

Speaking of freaks, what has become of the catamarans? We see no more of them. Have they sulked because they were ruled out of the society of high-heeled eraft? And is it impossible to cure them of their ugly habit of pitchpoling? They had their interest though. A race among catamarans in the summer would be the closest thing possible to an iceboat race m winter.

Gen. PRANCIS V. GRRENE, whose retirement from the chairmanship of the Republican County Committee is just announced, acquitted himself creditably in the performance of a tremendous task in New York city city will wish him well wherever he goes.

Lieutenant-Governor DEVINE of North Dakota was the Republican candidate for State Superintendent of Schools at the No vember election and ran far ahead of his ticket for reasons that have seemed mysterious. He is a worthy man, but the other candidates on the Republican State ticket were worthy men also. Why was DEVINE's plurality so much greater than theirs? The Minneapolis Tribune explains that "the women vote for school officers in North Dakota, and DEVINE's opponent was a woman." Is this a correct explanation, or is it merely malicious?

It is pleasing to record the fact that Gen. HARRISON has provided a radic 1 modification for his unaccountable utterances at Ann

The plans of the Committee of Fifteen. that is of the organization of gentlemen who have charge of the reform movement in this town just now, indicate, as it was made public yesterday, that the committee proposes stitute an inquiry into the great increase of he must remember find out who is responsible for it all, to publish fully the results of the investigation and to promote such legislation as may seem to be required. No fault can be found with this programme.

## ALASKA NEGOTIATIONS.

Correspondence Between Foreign Offices on Boundary Question

OTTAWA, Dec. 20 -It is learned here to-day that while there is no immediate prospect of the resumption of the work of the Joint High Commission, negotiations with respect to the Alaskan boundary have been opened between the British and American Governments, and an active exchange of diplomatic notes is in progress. The Dominion Governnent some time ago placed in the hands of the Imperial Government a complete and com-

the Imperial Government a complete and comprehensive history of the question which has been prepared by Sir Louis Davies. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and it is therefore well informed as to the contentions of the Canadian Government.

The members of the Canadian Ministry, in view of the confidential character of the negotiations at present going on, absolutely refuse to discuss or even refer to the matter, but it is hinted that a despatch from Washington was some time ago laid before the British Foreign Office and that a reply to this document was recently transmitted from Canada. It is impossible to say, owing to the absolute secrecy maintained, whether to the absolute secrecy maintained, whether any progress has been made toward a settle-ment of the question. But it is believed that negotiations will be so far advanced by the time Parliament meets as to permit of a minis-terial settlement being made.

### MORMON CONVERTS FROM ABROAD. Party Reaches Boston -After a Sharp Exam-

ination They Are Allowed to Land. Boston, Dec. 20 -- For some reason there has been diverted from New York to this port a class of ocean travellers hitherto strangers even to the immigrant authorities here. To-day there was landed a party of seventyfour Mormon elders and converts on their way to the Promised Land from various parts of Europe. Seventeen of the party were elders who have been abroad for twenty-seven months and the converts were mainly from England and Sweden, everal entire families with many children being among

families with many them. It is only lately that the Mormons have been it is only lately that the Mormons have been entering this country by way of Boston, and the port officers believe that there is some peculiar reason for coming here in preference to New York. On this account the inspection was very searching. There was not the slightest evidence of any polygamous marriages among the converts. Some of the party will go to lidaho and New Mexico, but the majority are bound for Utah.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed in your issue of THE SUN of Dec. 7 the expression of "chewing the rag" originated with one Bob Rice in 1881. Now, I know the expression came Last hefore that time, for I had a friend who served in the Sixth United States Cavalry in 1875-76-77. Incard him use the slaug words or the expression in 1877 at White River Junction in Vermont, so Mr. J. Cousins mad be a few years late in regard to the expression.

PUTNAM. Conn., Dec. U. E. M. G.

To the Editor of The Str.-Sir: I notice that some f your correspondents are indulging in speculations

## the Texas he bore his part like a true man AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CIVILIZA- | ENCOURAGING RUBBER PRODUCTION IN

Unjust Accusations That We Have an Evil Distinction in Horrible Crime. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Some four or five weeks ago you printed the letter supply. The question of rubber production of a resident American correspondent of is of special interest in the United States be

he reflected very severely upon some recent remarkable cases of brutal lawlessness and depravity in this country - such as the negro burning in Colorado, the New York race riot and the Paterson outrage and murder. Finally he declared that it is a fact which no ing in Brazil because that country contributes. one having fived in Europe would dare deny-& Co., in this city, act as treasurer, and to that no such inhuman, cold-blooded crimes ever occur in the Old World countries I have looked in vain for any reply to this particular paragraph of his indictment in your columns, though it is safe to say that no similar communication to THE SUN has ever received the attention of your contemporaries throughout the country to the extent that this has. Moreover, the general concensus of editorial and lay opinions upon this foreign correspondent's unfavorable comparison has been unreservedly with him. Now, while I would not palliate the enormity of those offences against humanity, law and order in the slightest degree, and have ever disliked to use the su quoque retort, I cannot help thinking that these hasty supporters either have very short memories or do not read very closely the foreign cables and correspondence of their own papers.

How long ago is it since the accounts of the frightful tortures inflicted by an Austrian Judge and court officials upon three per fectly innocent peasants of the country, charged with the larceny of a sum of money rom another peasant's house, were cabled and afterward described at length? With a view to making the wretched prisoners confess to a crime of which they were inno cent that inhuman Judge ordered them first to be flogged, and, that failing, their egs bound together and wedges driven in between their knees until in one case the poor victim's bones were actually crushed by the awful pressure. In order to get ever a few minutes' respite from almost insup-

the entire Italian Army and police. Surely gambling and the social evil in this city, to brend rioters in 1807 for several days shot or poiniarded every well-dressed or prospercus-looking person that one within their way! Could the past of recent cruel and murderous brigandage of the Camorra and Mana bands of high and low criminals that fourish in thickly settled and ancient Italy exist in any one of the older American States? Perhaps, however, our critic and his indorsers may remember about that butchery of young girls in sober-sided Holland villages that occurred some two years ago for the purposes of a certain religious sect that desired to offer up human sacrifices to God in

partial atonement of their sins. He and they certainly ought not to have forgotten the bloody massacre of 3,000 peaceful and unarmed Hovas by the French troops in Madagascar at the order of their commander in-chief, whom his home superiors have since endeavored without much success to prove insane. And then -if this is not enough -let us contemplate poor, innocent Drev-fus's tortures of mind and body at the demand fus's tertures of mind and body at the demand of almost all his Jew-hating countrymen nearly, when their two other confessed official traitors, guilty of even greater offences than were charged against him, were allowed a most pleasant exile, with their families, commodious and even elegant houses, horses and carriaces, servants &c. Was ever a most amable and patriotic President of the United States personally assaulted in the capital of his country by a mob of wealthy and patrician society leaders?

What does our foreign friend and his American indor ers think of the unpunished, even officially approved (by Emperor William), murders of unintentional civilian offenders of German army officers? Of the unpunished German military slavers of their merely stupid subordinates in a time of protound peace?

Finally, to clap the climax, and, in some

Finally, to clap the climax, and, in some respects, actually outmatch the Paterson depravity, bad as that was, have our "Conscientious Observer," et al., forgotten under what circumstances a number of titled and we thy English be st., miscalled "gentlemen," left their country for their country's good some ten years ago, they having received a highly authoritative tip that unless they did so the fate that, much later, befell Oscar Wilde for the same offence would be theirs?

theirs?
This has not been a pleasant task for methodefence of our own most serious laches against humanity and decency by the "you're another" retort—even though in many of the cited American cases great crimes by black brutes against helpless white women and children had provoked them. But if it will induce some of our people and publicists to think hereafter on both sides of the foreign critic's animadversions against all things. American before being so ready to agree with him, my unwilling brief will not have been submitted in vain. Let them remember old Andrew Marvel's contention that in its civilized area—
The world, in all, doth but two nations bear:

The world, in all, doth but two nations bear: The good, the bad, and these mixed everywhere. Boston, Dec. 15. P. S.-I had but just finished this communi-

The fund for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Rear Admiral Philip.

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Philip. Capt. Philip of the Texas, amounts to \$17,000. We hope that at the next announcement of its sum it will be \$50,000 and that before it closes it will be \$50,000 and that before it closes it will be \$50,000 and that before it closes it will be \$50,000 and that before it closes it will be \$50,000 and that before it closes it will be \$100,000.

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Mental Philip of the Texas, amounts to \$15,000 announcement of its sum it will be \$50,000 announcement of its sum it will be \$100,000.

Mental Philip of the Texas, amounts to state the province of the pr NEWBURGH, Dec. 19.

The consumption of rubber has increased so enormously in recent years, that it has been difficult at times, to secure a sufficient a foreign daily, signing himself "Conscien- | cause it is the largest consumer. Great Brittious Observer," in which, rightly enough, ain is second and all other markets for crude rubber fall far behind these two centres of consumption, though France and Germany buy large quantities. Our own vast rubber interests are particularly concessed in the development and protection of rubber groweither directly or through the European market, nearly four-fifths of our supply. All other American producers send us comparatively little rubber and the African product,

as yet, scarcely figures in our market. The Belgians are straining every nerve to make the Congo product conspicuous. They are meeting with considerable success and the present prospect is that the Congo will some day be Brazil's nearest competitor rubber production. But Congo rubber brings a smaller price than Para rubber. The Belgians themselves admit its inferiority though they assert that this is due wholly to better methods of coagulation in Brazil and that Congo rubber will be fully equal to the Para product as soon as they can introduce these methods. However this may be, it is certain that Brazil will long continue to dwarf all other sources of our supply.

The Bulletin de la Societé d'Etudes Coloniales

for November publishes the results of an official inquiry made under the direction of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as to the official measures taken in Brazil to foster its great rubber industry. It was found that the General Government of the republic has passed no laws relating to the industry. It is not regulated at all except so far as the Legislatures of the several States have adopted measures. Seventeen of the twenty States produce rubber, the climate being unfavorable to rubber culture only in the three southern States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina and Parana. Most of the small Atlantic Coast States in the rubber zone, though producing more or less caoutchouc,

poor victim's bones were actually crushed a poor victim's bones were actually crushed a few minutes' respite from almost insuppertable arony ore of them finally did confess, and, offering to show his torturers where the money was hid, took then over a long and painful waik (to him at least) only to admit his subterfuge when he could no longer induce them to dig in still another spot. The actual, and previously unsuspected their, unable to bear the thought of their further torture, which was about to be resumed, then made a securite confession and produced his ill-gotten gains.

Now, that atrocity was committed by a sworn officer of justice in the highly civil seed, enlightened and thoroughly policed Empire of Austria.

Was that deed ever matchad by an American furtied in an American count? And what was this officeal's condign paneliment? Why, neerly his temporary esspension from duty and probably) final dismissal from his place. I have not learned definitely that even this extreme penalty was applied in his case.

And before going into this matter of comparative national brutaflty any further perhaps it would be just as well to remind our foreign critic and his complaisant American commentators that no such mixture of the attack of the comparative national brutaflty any further perhaps it would be just as well to remind our foreign critic and his complaisant American commentators that no such mixture of the foreign critic and his complaisant American commentators that no such mixture of the foreign critic and his complaisant American commentators that no such mixture of the foreign critic and his complaisant American commentators that we have been constructed by the foreign critic and his complaisant American commentators that he was a comparatively thinly populated United States is also the least governed—or police administered comparatively highly populated and the comparatively that the comparatively discount of the foreign critic and his complaint of the foreign critic and his complaint of the foreign criti

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

Amateurs vs. Professionals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To the assertion in THE SON a few days ago that "the professional photographer habitually speaks with fine seorn of the amateur, but, as a matter of fact, many of the amateurs of a few years' experience are vasily superior in the work to the professional himself, Mr. R. D. Richardson, operator, Brooklyn, takes exception and says it is a fable that has appeared in minor periodicals for years and the authority of THE SUN an answer seems necessary. Then he proceeds to rip the amateur up the back with that same fine scorn which a few minutes before he has declared to be a fable, thus confirming the first part of THE SUN'S assertion. He says the best amateur photographers have never equalled the best professionals, and right here Mr. Richardson fools himself again, for many of the best professionals are from the ranks of the amateurs, and Mr. Richardson seemingly not being aware that the only difference between a professional and an amateur is that the first adopts it as a profession does it for money), the other for the pleasure he obtains from it dor love, and the one who does any kind of work because he loves to do it generally, in the end.

does it better than the one who does the same

and the one who does any kind of work because he loves to do it generally, in the end, does it better than the one who does the same work for gain.

Now as to Mr. Richardson's other assertion:

'In the first place, the foundation of a good photograph is its disposition of light and shade. In this the amateur is very deficient." Ho about the professional? Look through your family album and you will find nine out of every twelve pictures very deficient in this one particular. And why is this so? He has every requisite on hand to make a good picture; therefore there can be but one reason. Is morant of his profession, he went into his profession all title too soon. He is working for money now, he has not time to think or experiment, and he will probably never do any better.

Now look over your amateur portraits. Now look over your amateur portraits worse. Why? He hasn't a studio fitted up with every requisite; he must take his pictures in any old room, no top light, but cross-lights and everything else that helps to make a poor picture; but he does fairly well—does better all the time and is more than likely in time to become an expert. The former never. "Next in order," says Mr. Richardson, "is the position: in most amateurs' work posing is horrible." Yes, so it is in most professional work.

Next comes the time of exposure, which Mr. Richardson says is easier than the first two, that the amateur rarely gets it right. Neither do most of the profession is. A great many of them expose two plates so they may use the best. If they were sure of their work why do this? The truth of the matter is, the amateurs who ha e been practising a year or two get their exposures about as near right as most of the professionals and under far more adverse circumstances, and if occasionally we (the amateurs) get a baddy exposed plute we know how, and have the time and patience to remedy it in the development, for you know we only do this for the professionals rarely have the more development. P. S.—I had but just finished this communication when my attention was attracted to a cable despatch from Paris to the Boston Journal giving the details of a crime there on the part of four young men that is almost identical with the Paterson deprayity, the only difference being that the murder as well as outrage was intended from the first the young woman victim being cheked into insensibility and then assaulted criminally, her assailants being caught just as they were about to throw her unconscious form into a canal.

Bed as Cure for Dyspepsia.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sit; On to-day's

C.—

\*\*Comment for you know we only do this for the love of the thing, while the majority of the love of the thing, while the majority of the love of the thing. While the majority of the love of the thing, while the majority of the love of the thing. While the majority of the lo

# amateur can beat the professionals at some things, viz. "forgygraphs." "smudgytypes, "woody effects"—well, some of them can but more of them cannot. AMATEUR. JAMAICA, N. Y., Dec. 19. The Booz Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The proses ase of hazing, that of Cadet Booz, would, I think case of name, that of cade booz, would, I think, be sufficient to pur an absolute stop to all of this kind of business in the United States.

I know that did one belonging to me suffer from it in the way young Booz apparently had I should make the ones who were guilty suffer no matter the cost or effort.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19. DEBATE ON SANTA CLAUS.

The Philadelphia Mothers' Ciub Adjourns Without Reaching a Decision

From the Philadelphia Press. The Philadelphia Mothers' Club undertook at 1227 Arch street to smash Santa Claus into everlasting smithercons President Mrs. Herman H. Birney read a paper on the subset. There were exactly twenty-two women present, twenty-one of whom were mothers. Five more women subsequently arrived swelling the number to twenty-seven. Each had from three to eleven bundles, possibly in honor of the fact that there was

no Santa Claus. Mrs. Pirney held that our Christmases were too elaborate, not only as regards trees with electric lights and children being told the enormous price of their presents, but that elaboration also came in the telling of Santa Claus "Instead of a simple story of Santa Claus",

hear her little daughter tell one of the neighbor's children that there was no such things as God and the angels—that such stories were only made up to please little children."

Another member wanted to know if it wasn't possible for a child to enloy a gift just as much if the present came from a friend and not from Santa Claus?

This led to a great deal of comment, one woman declaring that she always told her children that papa and mana were Santa Claus. Another said she didn't advocate Santa Claus stories, because one was compelled to contradict them later.

"Then sweep out all the fairy tales, the mythology and the poetry from your bookshelf," sweetly commented a mother.

"What have you to say of the Santa Claus we see in all the big stores and who speak to the children?" asked a woman.

"Such a Santa Claus is too kross, answered Mrs. Birney loftlly. "It is too material. There is no mysticism to such a figure—no poetry."

The meeting broke up before 6 o'clock, so

poetry."

The meeting broke up before 6 o'clock, so that the mothers could resume their shopping. Every woman had either asked or answered a question concerning Santa Claus, and not a blessed soul had decided on anything one

### BRAZOS WATER AS A FERTILIZER. Interesting Results of an Experiment Made by a Texas Farmer.

From the Galreston Daily News. WACO, Tex., Dec. 12.-R. T. Flower, a farmer who has grown cotton for thirtyfive years, made the following statement regarding the value of Brazos River water for rrigation and fertilization:

"I selected two acres of rich valley land, capable of producing a bale of cotton to the acre. Both acres were treated alike as to preparation on the soil, planting and in all other respects. The same men cultivated the cotton on these two acres, ploughing and hoeing right through without discrimination. The seed selected was first class and the two acres were planted the same day. One acre I watered from the Brazos River and the other took its chances of rain and drought. On the irrigated acre I made 1,125 pounds of ginned cotton and on the other I made 580 pounds. The water was taken from the Brazo River with a pump driven by a secondhand six-horse power steam engine. The water was pumped from the Brazos River straight to the cotton patch, as I have no storage tank.

"During the present year the water of the Brazos River straight to the cotton patch, as I have no storage tank.

"During the present year the water of the Brazos River has been charged with silt three-fourths of the time, each bucket of water containing several onnees of solids, the chemical part of which I am unable to give. I turned the water on the irrigated acre once in June, three times in July and twice in August. In September I applied the water only once. Each time I turned it on I gave the ground a thorough soaking. Of course I water mistakes. I am inexperienced in the other respects. The same men cultivated

only once. Each time I turned it on I gave the ground a thorough soaking. Of course I made mistakes. I am inexperienced in the I made mistakes. I am inexperienced in the science of irrigation. A neighbor of mine who made observations during the course of my experiment came to the conclusion, as I did, that Brazos River water, while answering the purpose admirably of irrigation, is a better restorative than any other fertilizer. The well-known fact that bottom lands subject to overflow never wear out demonstrate.

ip." Yes, I have made lots of them. I was working would come to me and beg me to make them a "Role;

## The Bicycle Race.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article

Master alike of song and sling. Shepherd and outlaw, at his word

The Miner's son-was his birth base His mother wept in market place. Dim grows the old Plantagenet And Will of Stratford! surely he Could boast a goodly family-tree

The tumbling main confessed The Lord.

He marked his tree in moonlight clear Aye: and beneath it, fell the deer. Unto thy throat the sneer return Man! Hast thou ever heard of Burns

A thousand years of peasant blood Brought us a master from the sod. Whitman-thou scald! Where wast thou reared

see thee, laughing in thy beard. Enough! Enough! Have done with fools-Aye! Though they bear the stamp of schools. BOSTON, Dec. 18.

WHAT SLAVERY DID FOR THE BLACKS

Major Pratt of the Carlisle School Says it Gay Them Chilligation. Capture Pa Dec 20 During the

tession of the Teachers' Institute Maine H. Fratt, superintendent of the Indian Tra ing School, who was one of the speake incidentally touched upon slavery and spoof it as having been the means of brimely the African race in touch with the white ra The reports that went out have led to a d russion of the negro problem North and Som by a number of distinguished colored clergmen. Bishop Francis H. Hill of the West-Union African Methodist Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, dissented in a letter to Major Pratt. In an open letter Major Pratt replies "What I did say was that slavery had

brought 19,000,000 of blacks from the torrid

zone into this enlightened country, and had

them a new language and had prepared them by association for citizenship, and that no Christian or other civilized scheme that I know of in the history of the world had done or was capable of doing a thing like that "Instead of a simple story of Santa Claus", she seld, "mothers tell of the ice polace at the North Pole and of his workshop, and how, when chimneys are too small. Santa cones in at the windows. Now, all that is overelaboration and trouble is sure to result." Tell the children what Santa Claus typines, not so much what he is. Say he stands for a big, generous heart, for good will and love. When the child gets old enough tell him that Santa Claus merely stands for certain things, but has no real existence."

Then followed a flood of questions from the bundle-burdened tarons.

"When should you tell the truth to the child?" asked Mrs. Slocum.

"When he as a you?" answered Mrs. Birney.
"I heard of a child," said Mrs. Patterson, who was alraid of Santa Claus. So her mother told her not to be timid, that the Santa Claus story was only made up to please little children. A few days afterward, while passing the nursery, she was horrified to hear her little daughter tell one of the neighbor's children that there was no such things as God and the angels—that such stories were only made up to please little children.

Another member wanted to know if it the children when the big and of the fide world had done or was capable of doing a thiag like that "We blame the people of the South for Jim Crow cars business every-valing the Jim Crow cars business every-valing the Jim Crow car business every-valing. The United States makes a constitutional ammendment that there shall be no distinction of account of race, color of pre-vious condition of servitude. Then immediately Congress legislates that there shall be two regiments of eavalry and two of in-finity made up entirely of colored men. So the Government sets the example in the Jim Crow cars business account of race, color of pre-vious condition of servitude. Then immediately Congress legislates that there shall be two regiments of eavalry and two of in-finity made up entirely of colored men. So the Government sets the example in the Jim Crow cars business account of race, color

from April, 1861, to May, 1865, for the freedom of your recopie.

"You certainly have no grounds to quarrel with slavery unless you regret being transplanted from the jungles of Africa and your low estate there to the citizenship, freedom, and intelligence in the United States you now enjoy, for slavery was the bridge that carried you over, and there was not and is not another bridge equal to do that job."

### LAKE ONTARIO'S FISHERIES. Renewed Interest Excited by the Arrival of Herrings From Salt Water.

For a number of years the fisheries of Lake Ontario, formerly a considerable source of revenue to the residents of seven New York counties-Oswego, Niagara, Monroe, Wayne, Orleans, Jefferson and Cayuga -have been declining. Between 1886 and 1889 the Legislature passed many laws to stop commercial fishing in the countles bordering upon the lake, excepting that done with book and line. lake, excepting that done with hook and line. The decline in the fisheries of this lake is generally attributed to this legislation. The recent revival in interest in the Ontario lake fishing is due to an unprecedented appearance of sea herrings. A colony from the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of St. Lawrence seem to have taken up their abode in the lake. Their appearance hundreds of miles from sait water is believed to be due to the deepening of the canals connecting the Lakes with the sea. Samples of the herrings have been secured by the Government for examination.

Lakes with the sea. Samples of the herrings have been secured by the Government for examination.

At the time of the last official computation the total annual catch in Lake Ontario was to the amount of 3.000,000 pounds, of which herrings and whitefish, caught chiefly by Niagara county fishermen, comprised 2,000,000 pounds, pike and pickerel 200,000 and perch 95,000. The other fishes taken from the lake were sturgeon, in considerable amount, bass, trout and other species. The most valuable are the whitefish, though these are few in number; and the cheapest in value, though the most abundant in amount, are the herrings recently so largely increased. The importance of the lake fisheries is shown by the fact that by the figures of the last census more than 98 per cent. of the total number of fishermen engaged on Lake Ontario were of American nationality and less than 2 per cent. of Canadian or of Scotch or English birth. A further item of revenue to New York counties from the Lake Chtario fisheries is in the preparation of the catch. In commercial division the Ontario catch is divided into faree groups: Fish sold fresh, a method requiring no additional force; fish packed in ice and so shipped to other places, and pickled fish, Niagara being the chief New York county in which the pickling is done.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR CONCLAVE. Tremendous Calculations Over Accommoda-

tions for "Swords," Ladies and Friends. From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Louisville can take care of twice its population during the triennial conclave of Knights Templars here next August. The thirty hotels of Louisville will handle 8,000 people There are 250 boarding houses with an aggregate capacity of 10,000. The "Tented City" at the Fountain Ferry Park can comfortably care for 4,000. Parked sleeping cars at the

better restorative than any other fertilizer. The well-known fact that bottom lands subject to overflow never wear out demonstrates that proposition in the Brazos Valley below Waco the floods of this year deposited six inches of silt on the soil and increased land values largely. When I stand on the bank of the Brazos and watch the sea I feel that a productous waste is in progress I am sure that it would more than double the of products Texas farms yield to the intelligent tiller of the soil.

Old Times—Marbles, Tippets, Etc.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Christmas is time is here again with its meerschaum pipes, smoking lackets, slippers, half-calf editions of standards—all for paps: but it isn't the Christmas of long ago.

Your correspondent of resterday revives the old tippet and excites memories that vibrate through every cord of our nature. But the worsted tippet was not alone. In our boyhood affections there was the copper-lood boots with their blue kid frontal emblaconed with a Siver star. What king in his ermine was ever so proud as the old-time boy with those tippets and boots? That red and yellow tippet and boots and marbles were not all: there's more coming.

New YORK, Dec. 20.

R. H. NEVILL.

Roley Boley Marbles.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: "Reals up," Yes, I have made lots of them. I was working as a carpetier thirty five years ago and the boots and carpetier thirty five years ago and the boots and carpetier thirty five years ago and the boots and carpetier thirty five years ago and the boots and marbles as carpetier thirty five years ago and the boots and carpetier thirty five years ago and the boots and marbles are expected the sea of the second and loading as a carpetier thirty five years ago and the boots and marbles are expected the sea of the carpeting for marked the sea of the second through the company them. Subtracting 40,000 from the accommodations above would leave places for 34,735 other homes would leave places for 34,735 other homes would leave places for 34,735 other homes would

## Why Boys "Holler" Under Bridges

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Chancing yesterday to meet, under a bridge in Central Perk a young mother and her youthful son, I heard the boy let out a good lusty hoot and heard the mother say to him good naturedly: "Why do boys like to 'holler' as soon as they get under a bridge?"

Maybe she said that just so as to say some thing to the boy, or maybe, being a woman, The Bicycle Race.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir. The article in yesterday's Sun about the discussion of the seeming injustice of the treatment to the French team, in the six day race, its surely based upon good grounds. Any one who followed the reports about the race could hardly understand how such barefaced injustice could be dealt to Gougoitz and Simar, when the rades of the race allowed the referse to restore laps lost through accidents. Surely that of Gougoitz puncturing his tire was "as accident," and not to have the lap restored to him was not an example of American feir play.

Again, when Gougoitzand Simar regained the lost lap by clever riding, it was not allowed.

Several parties with whom I've talked beliere some injustice was dealt to the Parisians. New York, Dec. 18.

Le. Gladu.

"Farmers' Sons—Men of the People."

(Page 337, History of American Literature, by Prof. Harrest Wendell.)

Thou Prophet of the Proper Things! Make thou obeisance to the Kings.

The beggar bilind who sung a song More lasting than the Parthenon—Who was his father. Canst thou stace on parchment roll his royal race:

And what of David: Crowned a King.

Shepherd and outlaw, at his word

The tumbling main confessed The Lord.

Several parties with the proper Things! And what of David: Crowned a King.

She didn't know why boys holler under the boy's answer, but I felt that I could have answered the low answer, but I felt that I could have answered the law answer, but I felt that I could have answered the land the question if it had been addressed to me. Boys like the effect there produced by the loud reverboration of the sound of their voices. The fact is that the sandle been addressed to hole effect there produced by the loud reverboration of the sound of their voices. The fact is that the said been addressed to hole effect there produced by structure in the whoop and make a great uprear generally. He carry loves for instance, to hole a great uprear generally in can or box, and the larger the better, and the end of racet there is she didn't know why boys holler under bridges and wanted to know. I didn't hear the boy's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I was glad to learn from "Bowler's" letter in your tasue of this morning that there is a bowling green in New Jersey. In and around Melbourne, Australia, bowling greens are very frequently located on the principal prices are very frequently located on the principal parks or reserves, to which they impart an added attraction, while the liberty of the general public is not infringed, for admission is always freely accorded to spectators. To my mind the chief charm of this game is the good fellowship it engenders; wherever a bowler from one club may and himself in the neighborhood of another he is always accorded a hearty welcome.

"ON THE JACK."

at Carnegie Hall in aid of one of the most interesting charities recently undertaken, the George Junior Republic. Carnegie Hall should be filled twice over, once for the singer and once for the experiment in bringing unfortunate and uncared-for children to